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ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT SOFIA CITY MEETING 6 May

AU062039 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 6 (BTA) -- A session of party, state, economic and public officials was held in Sofia today. The session was attended by members and alternated members of the Politburo and secretaries of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, by the secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and by members of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and by leaders of the public organizations and the central departments.

A report on the development of Sofia in the light of the 13th party congress and of the document "For a Qualitatively New Growth of the Economy" worked out under the direction of Mr. Todor Zhivkov was read by Mr. Anastasiy Donchev, member of the CC of the BCP and first secretary of the Sofia City Committee of the BCP.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, made an extensive speech on the economic, social, political, and ideological tasks ensuing from the resolutions of the 13th BCP Congress.

KHRISTOV MEETS FOREIGN OFFICIALS AT PLOVDIV FAIR

AU062123 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The business activity at the Sixth International Consumer Goods Fair in Plovdiv continues. On 6 May Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, met with Yuriy Kozhin, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade. They discussed matters pertaining to the two countries' trade exchange and economic cooperation. Minister Khristo Khristov also met and had a talk with Mahammadu Gado Nasko, Nigeria's federal minister of commerce. Matters pertaining to the two countries trade and cooperation were discussed.

Hasan 'Abd al-'Ati al-Bargash, secretary of the General People's Committee on Industry of Libya and leader of the Libyan delegation to the Plovdiv Fair, also visited the fair today. He visited the Bulgarian exposition and express interest in Bulgaria's achievement in the production of ready-made clothes.

NEW RELAY STATIONS FOR RADIO, TV INSTALLED

AU061236 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0300 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] New radio relay stations for the first and second television programs were commissioned in the towns of Tolbukhin and [name indistinct].

Three new ultra-short wave radio relay stations are also functioning in Tolbukhin for the Horizont Khristo Botev, and Orfey programs. The new ultra-short wave radio relay stations will improve the quality of the radio reception in the area of this okrug capital.

41ST ANNIVERSARY OF 'LIBERATION' BY USSR ARMY

Leaders Attend Rally

LD052054 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] At a festive rally in Prague's Palace of Culture, the working people and youth of the capital of Czechoslovakia expressed loyalty to the revolutionary bequest of the May 1945 events, which completed the national liberation fight of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army.

Place of honor at the rostrum was taken by: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; members of the party Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; candidate members of the party Central Committee Presidium Josef Haman and Frantisek Pitra; secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno and Josef Havlin; member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova; and Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the party.

Also present were Soviet Ambassador to the CSSR Viktor Lomakin, and representatives of other socialist countries in Czechoslovakia.

Kapek Gives Opening Speech

LD052237 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1355 GMT 5 May 86

[Opening speech by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium at rally of Prague and Central Bohemian Region workers marking the 41st anniversary of liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture in Prague on 5 May -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! I open the gala meeting held to celebrate the 41st anniversary of the national liberation struggle of Czechoslovak people. It culminated in the uprising of the people of Prague and the victorious completion of the liberation of our homeland by the glorious Soviet Army. I greet cordially at today's rally a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front and the federal government led by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak SR. [applause]

I cordially welcome Comrade Viktor Pavlovich Lomakin, ambassador of the USSR to Czechoslovakia; [applause] and a delegation of the Association of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, led by Comrade Vasiliy Mikhailovich Borisenkov, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and second secretary of the Moscow CPSU Oblast Committee. [applause] I cordially welcome ambassadors of fraternal socialist and friendly countries. [applause]

Comrades, the festive address will be delivered by Comrade Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the Czech National Council. I ask him to speak.

Kempny Addresses Ceremony

LD060113 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1355 GMT 5 May 86

[Speech by Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Czech National Council at rally of Prague and Central Bohemian Region workers marking the 41st anniversary of liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, in the Palace of Culture in Prague on 5 May -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrade general secretary of our Communist Party, president of our Republic, esteemed comrades, esteemed guests! Exactly 41 years have passed since Czechoslovak people rose for the final reckoning with the fascist invaders on 5 May. Many events have taken place since then; history put our people face to face with a whole number of new tasks; but even if our people advance higher and higher on their upward road, they will never forget the heroic and glorious days of May 1945. At the end of April and beginning of May 1945, the liberating journey of the Soviet Army ended in Berlin. The long awaited day of the fascism's final defeat was coming closer and closer. The victorious advance of Soviet troops was the culmination of the many years' long national-liberation struggle of Czechs and Slovaks. The May uprising of the Czech people was the direct culmination of these revolutionary events. The people, led by their love for the homeland linked with the fighting Soviet Army, stood up to help accelerate the victory and to shorten the path leading toward freedom. Regardless of the unequal forces, paying the heavy cost of blood, the truth gloriously won! The revolutionary events at the end of the World War II gave a new direction to the entire further development of our country. They tested the strength of our nations and predetermined their place in the struggle for a new, better world.

Comrades, in order to understand as best as possible the role and importance of the May uprising of the Czech people in our national history, it is necessary to recall at least briefly the event which preceeded it. The end of the 1930's was for our nation a great political schooling. During this test for all our country's classes and political parties, bourgeoisie failed all together. Its government ended in both political and moral bankruptcy. Our people unmistakably recognized its true creative force in our Communist Party. After the forceful destruction of the Czechoslovak Republic in Munich, the Communist Party stood up as the leader of the national-liberation struggle which fascists were not able to break even by the most brutal terror. Communists remained loyal to the people, the Republic, and the progressive line of national history. The intolerant struggle against fascism for the renewal of independence of the Czechoslovak state was linked with the effort for a just solution of nationality and social relations. They knew that the reliable provision of its sovereignty was possible only in alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party gradually united all patriotic and progressive forces for the fulfillment of these goals. It worked out in time the strategy of struggle against fascism, the strategy of the national and democratic revolution. Our people never came to terms with the loss of national freedom and state independence. Since the very first days of the occupation, with unbreakable faith, they unfolded a decisive struggle against fascism both at home and abroad. The great and glorious victories of Soviet troops over the Hitlerite aggressors at Moscow, on the Volga, in Kursk, and as far away as Berlin, strengthen greatly the increase of the antifascist feelings of Czechoslovak people. The Slovak national uprising, which started the national and democratic revolution under these conditions, was a mighty impulse. It meant an important political and military weakening of Hitlerites. The heroic struggle of Slovak people, the role of the Communist Party heading all democratic and progressive forces, the revolutionary changes carried out on the liberated territory -- all this created important political prerequisites for the renewal of the Czechoslovak Republic on a new popular democratic basis, with equal relations between our fraternal nations.

At the same time, it evoked enthusiasm and respect in the Czech people; it increased its determination in the struggle against the invaders.

The May uprising of the Czech people started as a chain of local uprisings and stirrings. The first clashes with the Nazi power took place in areas closest to the front. The uprising found the source of its strength in the revolutionary activity of national committees, in the patriotic enthusiasm and devotion of people, and in the offensive fighting activity of partisan detachments and armed groups of citizens. Sparks of uprising ignited in many Moravian and Bohemian towns and in all partisan areas in early May. The focal point of events was moved to Prague where Prague factory workers were the core and the main force of the uprising. The Czech working class, as the largest and most revolutionary force of our country, attached this strong social class character to the uprising. From 5 May, the calls of fighting Prague were carried to the world. The Soviet Army, after the exhausting fighting for Berlin, hurried without rest day and night, to help Prague. The vast Prague operation of the Soviet Army, the excellent military skill and the expression of selflessness of the Soviet people put a definite end to the great war. On 9 May, the Soviet Army liberated Prague. This day is not only our biggest national holiday but also the beginning of new times in the life of our nations.

Comrades, the image of the bold struggle of defenders on Prague barricades, the spontaneous enthusiasm with which inhabitants of near and far places hurried to help fighting Prague, will never, never disappear from the memory of the Czech nation. The image of the victorious end of the uprising when citizens with bunches of lilac welcomed Soviet tanks in the street of the capital. Their liberators will never disappear from their memory. The importance of the May uprising for the Czech people does not only live in its share of the victorious completion of fascism's defeat, but, above all, in the fact that it set into revolutionary motion broad strata of people.

The deep political consciousness of the working people in the most difficult moments of the struggle is documented tellingly by the words of the radio proclamation of 8 May 1945, and I quote: We know for what we are fighting. We know for what we are dying. Not only for freedom of our nation but also for our social liberation. The new, free republic, which is being born and baptized by our blood, will be our republic, a republic of fighting people. We shall govern in it. We shall be managers in it.

The resolve of the working class to push through democratic and progressive social transformations was markedly reinforced in the rising. It was given a profound revolutionary content. This was of enormous importance for the further political and social development in the liberated republic.

From May 1945 there then led a direct, albeit far from simple, path to February 1948. The revolutionary working people resolved with definite validity the struggle for political power and begun a new, socialist era of the development of Czechoslovakia. Our country became a firm component of the world socialist system and an important factor of the world revolutionary process. The masterly policy of our party, the creative application of the Leninist principles of the transition of the democratic revolution into a socialist one, guided the people to a historic milestone of our history when the ideas of freedom, rule by the people, and socialism put down definitively deep roots.

Those who took part in those days will never forget. The numbers of those who took part are naturally diminishing. It is necessary, therefore, to ensure that the life-giving force of the days of May 1945 is handed over to future generations, so as to help young people in particular to orient themselves in the issues of social progress, and to give them the courage to embark on revolutionary construction in the same way it was manifested by their fathers and grandfathers in the struggle for the freedom of their homeland.

When we look back at the period that has passed since the glorious days of May, and when we assess the results achieved under the guidance of the Communist Party in the development of our homeland, we can state responsibly that we have fulfilled with honor the legacy of our national liberation struggle. We have carried out the ideals for which the best sons and daughters of the Czech and Slovak nations fought and died. Our present life exceeds their most daring aspirations.

We proceed hand in hand with the people of the Soviet Union, with the countries of the socialist community. We are intrinsically at one with the world communist and workers movement, with the democratic and peace-loving forces worldwide. We are going along the road that points toward the future and that is bringing peace and calm to the people of all countries. In this lies the inexhaustible source of the revolutionary transformation of society.

Comrades! Fulfilling the legacy of our national and social liberation is an enduring process that is developing continually. It obliges us to set about with the very same selflessness and consciousness, with the very same revolutionary zeal, the tackling of the great tasks of the present.

Today's May rally is taking place under fresh impressions from the 17th CPCZ Congress. The congress has adopted the strategy of accelerating social progress and decided that we have to start tackling the problems the times have put before our people with greater speed and thoroughness. The congress analyzed the results we have reached in the last 5 years, and at the same time clarified the outlook of our society up to the year 2000. Such a wide view of the social development from the past on to the future has enabled us to determine the character of the next states of the construction of the advanced socialist society with greater certainty. We want to enter the next millenium as a modern socialist country that has the same economic efficiency as the most advanced countries of the world, and that is able to improve the entire set of conditions of the life of our people.

The work of construction that our people completed in the past is a reliable basis for our entire society to map out much more demanding economic and social targets. But in order to implement them we have to use means appropriate to enable our country to raise to the level of high economic efficiency. This will include in particular a much more extensive application of the results of science and technology, and at the same time to integrate our economy with that of the USSR and the other socialist countries ever deeper. At the end of last year we jointly adopted a comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA countries until the year 2000. This is a range of tasks that equals the world peaks of science and technology. It includes the advancement of nuclear energy resources; super-computers with artificial intelligence; comprehensively automated workshops running without people; and making use of biotechnology for relieving agriculture from excessive use of chemical substances and for eradicating the deadly diseases of our times. By being involved in a program like this we can spread far beyond our own strength and means. We could not get involved in peak scientific-technical tasks if we did not have the support of the mighty Soviet science and the joint effort of the socialist countries.

Comrades, we want to live in peace and to deal with the most important issues of mankind in a peaceful way. We are well aware how the importance of competition between the two social systems is growing in our time. It is displayed in all spheres of social existence, in the fight for peace and peaceful work, in learning about the achievements of science, culture and technology, and in work output. This forces us to orient ourselves toward the most demanding ideas of socialism, to advance as firmly as possible to the higher degrees of its maturity. Therefore, to learn about the latest achievements of the scientific-technical revolution of our times is at the heart of our striving to advance socialism.

In economic policy we stressed on many occasions the importance of using the world standard as a yardstick for our work in research, engineering, and production. The importance of this in assessing our work everywhere, in all spheres of the national economy is continuously growing.

We want, and unavoidably must, speed up the scientific-technical progress. This is one of the main conclusions of the 17th congress of our party. But we have to achieve this in the interest of socialist goals, in a socialist way, and by socialist means, so that the result is not only a significant economic benefit but also that the better, more up-to-date technology and equipment makes work easier and better for people, so that they can develop their abilities and potential more fully. The capitalist world, as a result of its differences, uses the achievements of science and technology at the expense of working people. The social ownership of means of production, the purposeful planning of social development, and the democracy of socialist society open quite different opportunities. It is up to us, socialist countries, to show to the whole world that we can raise our work to the top technological level with full employment and a constant growth in the quality of work.

This social certainty we have to give and safeguard for the working people. To bring the scientific-technical progress into harmony with the vital needs of the people is a historic task. We cannot rely on its solution coming automatically. We have to prepare a well thought-out social strategy of scientific-technical changes of work to considerably increase education standards and qualifications, and to place workers purposefully according to their abilities. This is a new demand on the work of our planning and management bodies, economic workers, engineers, and technicians. It is only natural that such a task can be solved only with the direct participation of the working people themselves.

The congress of our party has shown that there are such measures which cannot be postponed; we can and have to implement them immediately. These are: improvement of order and discipline; better utilization of working time, energy, and materials; utilization of machinery and equipment. There are other measures of basic and far-reaching character which have to be well thought-out in order for us to introduce any kind of changes with previously well weighed and well thought-out outcome.

For the implementation of the long-term strategy of our economic policy we have to make a decisive step from the very beginning of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. This year already brings many much higher demands on the work of each of us. The words of Comrade Gustav Husak at the 17th party congress that the struggle for intensification, scientific-technical development, the implementation of structural changes, and a considerable improvement of management and planning, have to become the main sphere of activity of party, state, and economic bodies was an urgent appeal and guideline. This requires everywhere the improvement of organization and discipline to improve resolutely the work style and to create a corresponding discipline, resolutely improve the work style, and to create a correspondingly creative and fruitful atmosphere. We have to more resolutely overcome stereotypes, technical conservatism, inertia, and bad habits in order to achieve extensive development of the economy in harmony with the requirements of the times, and to change the psychology and methods of people's activity, Comrade Husak said.

Comrades! The strategy of speeding up social progress opens up an attractive perspective of work and life. But the greater the tasks, the greater interest we have to invoke them among the people, and the greater the number of people it is necessary to win over to ensure that they become a reality. This is the basic principle of political work. It is exceptionally important that people are convinced about the need and possibilities of speeding up social development.

Attractive ideas become a material force only after they have been linked with the practical experience of people, their everyday practice, and the management of socially owned property.

We do not yield to simplified notions that the new possibilities and tasks are clear immediately to all. We are concerned to ensure that the word of the party reaches every worker, every citizen. Socialist construction is a living, creative activity of the popular masses, which also gains in strength, among other things, by the unity of views and convictions.

It is often stressed that we need new thinking. Yes, things truly develop much faster than our thinking about them. The issue is not, however, new thinking of any kind. The essence is for us to absorb into the ideological and recognized methods of Marxism-Leninism new, living realities of this period. In the process of understanding and evaluation Marxism-Leninism itself is being renewed -- this revolutionary theory is pointing the way to revolutionary practice.

Comrades, the congress did not address itself merely to society as a whole but to everyone of us. It is necessary for everyone to seek within oneself new possibilities, to develop one's abilities and strength, and to enlarge one's contribution to the common good. In this connection, Comrade Husak recalled on several occasions the well known slogan: Exceed yourself.

The 17th congress of our party singled out the importance of social justice in overall social activity. This is a powerful principle of socialist construction. People understand that not everything can be as we would wish, but they need an inner conviction that everyone is gauged by the contribution he makes to society. This, too, is a vital principle of socialism.

Each revolutionary strategy needs support in a responsible and self-motivating approach to oneself, to one's working collective, to society, and to the world. The process of speeding up social progress is profoundly bound up with the creative and positive work of people on all sectors of social practice. The great task of organizational and educational work lies in the achievement of everyone carrying out their work conscientiously, feeling like a socialist manager in their own enterprise, and taking part in the administration of public affairs, all out of the inner need for self-development.

The highest deliberations of our party took place under the strong influence of the 27th CPSU Congress. We have identical goals, set ourselves identical tasks, and also choose identical means. This identity with basic questions permits deeper and deeper linking of forces, rapprochement of management methods, and the solution of problems. The CPSU Program, adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, is close to us in its goals, means, and entire aim. It is a great support for our political work. We can say right away that this is also our program!

Comrades! Lenin's theses on the building of socialism as a living creative work of masses is still topical. The furtherance of socialist democracy creates prerequisites for the still fuller implementation of political and social rights and freedoms of each citizen for his active participation in social development. In less than 3 weeks we will elect deputies to national committees and legislative bodies. The elections are an important event in the life of the socialist society and all its citizens. They are an expression of socialist democracy, which in our society increases all the time, strengthening and developing. By various forms, the participation of working people, citizens, and the young generation in the management of our society broadens. At present, in regions, districts, town, and villages, public preelection meetings and gatherings are taking place.

In residences, industrial and agricultural enterprises and other organizations, and in constituencies, National Front candidates for deputies to representative bodies introduce themselves. Experience from these meetings show that election programs meet with the support of the majority of our people. It is being appreciated that the programs are formulated in harmony with the strategy of accelerating the socioeconomic development of our country and at the same time that they are a stimulus for the further comprehensive development of territorial units, in the interest of deepening the activity and satisfaction of citizens. The preelection meetings with the electorate are an open platform from which important proposals and stands can be heard. As a whole they come across as creative popular support for the line set by the CPCZ, which has been adopted by the National Front. We are convinced that all our people will approach the elections to representative bodies unitedly and express the support for election programs and for nominated candidates. It is not enough to elect deputies; much will depend on how citizens will help them in their work and how they will cooperate with them. This is because the socialist democracy is strong and able to act namely by the broad participation of the people.

Comrades! The antifascist struggle waged by our people together with Soviet people and peace-loving nations of the world, was one of the links in the unfinished chain of struggle for freedom, human dignity, and social progress. Socialism and peace are identical. Since its very birth, socialism has been linked with peace; it is its strongest shield. Socialist societies are not predatory forces that make profits from wars, or that turn the blood shed into capital. There is, however, still a social system that has not yet managed without war and fans up its further holocaust. In the interests of the nonsensical longing to renew its world rule, the most reactionary imperialist circles of the United States of America and NATO develop still more destructive weapons and plan their use on the earth and in outerspace. With all resoluteness, we are against any kind of attempt to carry out a police watch over the world, or to assert the right for aggression to subjugate people of other countries. The arms race causes vast and unnecessary damage to the world. The entire world could solve its global problems much faster if it could shake off the burden of expensive armaments. By words and deeds, it is necessary to wage the struggle for peace, to restrain the hand of warmongers, to defend the right for work in peace; and not to miss a single opportunity in this difficult struggle.

The Soviet Union, for itself and for the whole socialist community, carries out never ending peaceful initiatives. From our side, one generous proposal after another comes out, but we are waiting for a clear reply from the other side. Instead of this, only excuses and postponements come. The Soviet Union has put forward a proposal that gradually in the next 15 years, that is to the year 2000, the threshold of the military balance will reach zero. All countries would liquidate their military potential and mankind could enter the next millenium in the age of peace, without arms and without wars. We create such a social system in which war is totally unnecessary. We are convinced that this is such a strong argument that all mankind will take it into account. We are fully behind the Soviet proposals and we also support the proposal for the conclusion of an agreement on a significant limitation of conventional arms of European states and corresponding forces of the United States and Canada deployed in Europe, as it was expressed on our behalf by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at the 11th SED Congress. We also welcome the new Soviet proposals for an agreement that would guarantee the full and general liquidation of chemical weapons by the end of the present century. We want to support all these proposals not only by political means by also by the great determination to fulfill the tasks of the 17th congress of our party.

Comrades! The time that has passed since the glorious May days has been filled with creative historical activity of the working class, and by the successful work of the Czechoslovak people, led by the CPCZ!

The all-round development of our socialist country and its people, the revolutionary transformations of our present day, and the current development of the international situation place demanding tasks before our society. Time has passed but the historic message of the May rising of the Czech people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army speaks to us today in a distinctive language. It makes it imcumbent on us to develop further the legacy of the national liberation struggle of the Czech and Slovak people and fill it with new revolutionary deeds.

To speeding up the social and economic development is the profoundly human mission involving all people. The development of a human factor in society has its own principle link. This link is the growing role of the Communist Party in society, its policy-making function, and the winning of all people over to the joint revolutionary effort through the personal examples of Communists. We are conscious of our responsibility before the people and it is totally clear to us that the new, grandiose perspectives of people and the country demand that we assess with critical exactingness the existing results of our work and that we create at all places, at all workplaces, conditions for the successful fulfillment of the tasks arising from the conclusions of the 17th congress.

This year is the year of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ, which historic significance and role, as Comrade Gustav Husak said at the 17th party congress, is best confirmed both by the victorious struggle with capitalism and fascism and, above all, by the successful construction of socialism and the building of an advanced socialist society. There were also failures and defeats along our road but the Communists never ceased, even in the most difficult moments, their just struggle for the vital interests of the working class and other working people for a better future of the nations of Czechoslovakia. This was said by Comrade Husak at our congress.

Comrades! The strategy of speeding up social progress has not only a great topical and but also historic significance. It is a contribution to the realization of the civilizing and cultural mission of the socialist community and to reinforcing its attractiveness for the working people the world over. We are a society with a healthy development and a future. The strategy of speeding up social and economic development has a profound revolutionary content. It is opening up a broad scope for creative work on all sectors of social life. For our new generation in particular, it constitutes a challenge to one's strength; to apply the highest abilities; to heroism in conquering the heights of science, technology, production, and culture; and to refine the way of life.

As our people fought against fascism, so we today continue in the revolutionary struggle to attain the highest goals of social progress. Let us expend all our abilities, all our creative forces to insure that our joint endeavor -- the transformation of our homeland in an advanced, mature, socialist country -- succeeds fully.

Glory to the fighters against fascism and for our national freedom. [applause] Long live our liberator, ally, and loyal friend, the Soviet Union. [applause] Long live our Czechoslovak working people and their leading force -- the CPCZ. [applause]

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN PRAGUE

LD070321 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Viktor Lomakin, the ambassador of the Soviet Union, in Prague today. They discussed some topical issues of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

LEADERS ATTEND LUBOMIR PROCHAZKA'S FUNERAL

LD042205 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] The final farewell to deceased Comrade Lubomir Prochazka, director of the Department of Social Organizations and National Committees of the CPCZ Central Committee, member of the Central Committee of the National Front and the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society, and deputy to the Czech National Council, took place today in the large ceremonial hall of the crematorium in Prague Strasnice.

Present at the farewell, together will the deceased's family and friends, were Lubomir Strougal, federal government premier; Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, and Frantisek Pitra, candidates of the party Central Committee [as heard]; Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the Central Committee; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat; and other leading figures.

Wreaths from the CPCZ Central Committee, the Federal, Czech, and Slovak Governments, the Federal Assembly, the Czech and Slovak National Councils, the Central Committees of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republic, and social organizations of the National Front, were placed by the coffin. Also placed there were the Order of Victorious February, the Order of Labor, and other honors and medals, which were signs of appreciation for the many years of the selfless work of Comrade Lubomir Prochazka for the CPCZ and socialist society.

In the eulogy, Comrade Jindrick Poednik said that Comrade Lubomir Prochazka left us at the height of his creative power. Only the day before his death, full of energy and optimism, he spoke of the tasks which must be fulfilled in the near future, about the problems which must be solved. He dedicated the whole of his fruitful life to work for the Communist Party, for the building of socialist society. We knew him, said Comrade Jindrich Polednik, as a zealous, faithful, and educated communist, an honest patriot and internationalist, with a deep relation to the Soviet Union, its people, and its Communist Party. The ceremony closed with the Internationale.

JAKES, SOVIET CHARGE ADDRESS SOCIALIST ACADEMY

LD301119 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] A state-wide working meeting of officials and lecturers of the Socialist Academy took place today in Prague. It dealt with the application of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress to that organization's activities. The Socialist Academy provides lectures, talks, and seminars, and in this sphere also there is a need to raise the effectiveness of their work.

Comrade Milos Jakes told those at the meeting about the topical tasks of our society's economic and social development. He stressed that in implementing the conclusions of the 17th party congress, the economy and its intensification are of key importance. The basic tool in this respect is scientific and technical progress. From the Main Directions of Economic and Social Development there arises the need for restructuring the national economy. This applies above all to the fuel and power complex, metallurgy, and engineering. Comrade Jakes pointed out the importance of improving organizational and management work, and the significance of socialist economic integration on the basis of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member States Until the Year 2000.

Igor Cherkasov, Soviet charge d'affaires in Czechoslovakia, said that arising from the documents of the Soviet party congress dealing with speeding up social and economic development, the key role must be played by intensification of the economy, based on the use of the results of the latest science and technology.

Milan Matous, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socilist Academy, concluded the meeting by emphasizing that the organization would focus the attention of its lecturing work on the issue raised.

ASEMBLY CHAIRMAN INDRA INTERVIEWED ON PAST TERM

LD051418 Prague CTK in English 1222 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Prague May 5 (CTK) -- The Federal Assembly has fulfilled the main tasks which resulted from the conclusions of the 16th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress in its last five-year term of office, Chairman of the Assembly Alois Indra, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member, has told CTK.

"It was decisive that we had favourable conditions for our work -- in the congress conclusions, the good internal political situation and in experiences from the previous period", Alois Indra said in an interview before elections to representative bodies in Czechoslovakia May 23-24.

The assembly primarily strove to improve the socialist legal order. It approved 43 laws significantly amending the civil code, the family law, the economic code and legislation, the law on education and others. Deputies organized surveys in Federal Assembly committees to check the usefulness of new legislation and its practical effects.

"The effort for ever broader participation of the working people, bodies and organizations of the National Front in the drafting, evaluation and observance of laws remains the foremost task also for the coming term of office. It will be necessary to consider popular discussions of the laws most important to society", Alois Indra said.

The chairman added the assembly also checked every year how the Czechoslovak Government was implementing its program.

Special meetings of the assembly's two houses were devoted to specific branches of the national economy and deputies thoroughly prepared for them, in individual and team surveys. The surveys provided groundwork for assessment in the house and at the same time helped the bodies and plants that were visited. Some of the shortcomings found were removed already during the surveys. "The weight and importance of the control activity of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, in relation to executive state and economic bodies, have thus increased", Alois Indra pointed out.

He voiced the conviction that the new Federal Assembly and its deputies will follow up the good results of the present period and spare no effort to make their contribution to the implementation of the policy of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the National Front as great as possible.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS FRG PARTICIPATION IN SDI

LD010909 Prague CTK in English 0728 GMT 1 May 86

[Test] Prague May 1 (CTK) -- Commenting on the continuing discussion among the West German public on the country's participation in the U.S. "star wars" project, RUDE PRAVO said today that what is harmful to the interests and authority of the FRG is the fact that by the signing recently of agreements with the U.S.A., Bonn is now subordinated even more than ever before to the U.S. policy.

Moreover, Bonn has thus joined those who are consciously acting against relaxation of tension and cooperation by carrying our preparations for "star wars"

The publication of part of the strictly classified documents, which were signed in Washington by FRG Economy Minister Bangermann, by KOELNER EXPRESS caused great agitation in Bonn. Not because of the agreements' content, but because it dealt a blow to West Germany's international renown as a "reliable partner." The public's interest is to focus not on the contents -- though it is already known that the FRG pledged to give the U.S. side the right to contain supplies of technology and goods from West German firms to socialist states, but on how the information could leaked, RUDE PRAVO said.

SOME FORMS OF 'SELF-ADMINISTRATION' CONSIDERED

LD060206 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0020 GMT 6May 86

[Text] Prague, May 6 (TANJUG) -- Czechoslovakia is again considering the possibility of introducing some forms of "self-administration". Though the solutions which will be applied are not yet known, it is certain that the future "self-administration by the people" will be similar in form to that announced in the Soviet Union.

Immediately after the Soviet party congress, Prague said many problems in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union are identical or similar and that they should be solved in identical or similar ways.

One of Czechoslovakia's biggest problems is the poor efficiency of the economy despite the fact that the country was the most industrialized in Europe 50 years ago. The recent Czechoslovak party congress adopted a policy of speeded up economic development as one of the most important tasks. Forms of self-administrations, which will be introduced gradually over the next few years, are expected to help Czecholovaks to achieve this goal and give them more say in social affairs.

Several problems have been noted which could slow down the process -- apathy, indifference to society's problems and tasks, individualism and the consumer race.

The measures for stimulating economic growth are called here "perfecting of economic mechanisms," while self-administration is seen as perfecting of the political system. The changes do not touch on any of states major functions, still less the role of the party which continues to strengthen, as was said in explanation of the recent amendments to the party statute.

WESTERN 'IDEOLOGICAL SUBVERSION' ANALYZED

AU050900 Bratislava NEDELNA PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Apr 86 pp 4, 5

[Article by Stefan Dasko: "The Fourth Dimension of the Machinery of War; Aims and Methods of Subversive Anticommunist Activities"]

[Excerpts] In the years of important anniversaries of communist and workers parties and their congresses, or in the years of important anniversaries of the classics of Marxims-Leninism, the anticommunist machinery always begins to turn at a higher speed. Well ahead of time its political, economic, ideological, and military "theorists" prepare books, journals, brochures, articles, and leaflets full of anticommunist falsifications and distorted or concealed facts (depending on what suits their needs better) and "improve" the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism from anticommunist and revisionist positions. This year anticommunist centers pay heightened attention to the 27th CPCU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress as well as to the 65th anniversary of the CPCZ's founding.

The most reactionary imperialist circles, headed by American imperialism, which regards itself as some sort of womb of anticommunism, are trying to marshal all reactionary forces of the world for the decisive attack on socialism, the national liberation movement, and progressive forces of the world. The goal is to regain the lost positions of imperialism in the territorial, political, economic, and ideological spheres. The new "crusade against communism," which the United States hopes will enthrone the "American century," is no longer waged in the spirit of President Truman's postwar slogans about "containing and rolling back communism" but should result in its complete destruction. This was the gist of President Reagan's zealous and overt call on the U.S. allies in his speech to the British Parliament.

President Reagan has many years of personal experience in the press, radio, and, in particular television. That is why from the very first months of his presidency, he has been paying great attention in his crusade against communist to propaganda and to expanding the possibilities of ideological subversion.

That is why he set up in the United States a new agency for propaganda, a special committee at cabinet level whose task is "propaganda planning." This is a kind of general staff of subversive ideological propaganda. The committee has four subcommittees that coordinate individual components of psychological warfare. According to foreign press reports, one subcommittee is in charge of international information, the second coordinates U.S. foreign policy with propaganda campaigns, the third is in charge of foreign broadcasts. It supervises, in addition to the Voice of America, also the Radio Free Europe [RFE] and Radio Liberty incendiary broadcasting stations. VOA, RFE, and Radio Liberty currently broadcast 1,898 hours a week in 60 langages and employ 3,900 persons, not including "informants" all over the world.

The VOA and RFE budgets are practically unlimited, with Pentagon and the CIA regularly contributing to their funds. Contributions also come from so-called "invisible sources," behind which it is not difficult to recognize the largest arms manufacturing concerns.

The official task of VOA, which broadcasts 139 hours of programs a day in 42 languages, is to "gain understanding abroad for the United States, its people, culture, and policy."

The role of VOA is to react to international political problems and to win, through subversive activity, political capital for U.S. diplomacy. This function of the broadcasting station fully revealed itself in connection with the Polish events. VOA proceeded in the spirit of the directive of anticommunist broadcasting theorists: "We are not in the news business, we do not occupy ourselves with literature, the arts, or entertainment. Our broadcasts must serve as a basis for drawing conclusions in support of our policy and our aims. We prompt the people to reach these conclusions with the help of a dexterous and imaginative presentation of facts."

In an attempt to improve the forms and methods of ideological subversion directed against socialist countries and to raise the quality of anticommunist propaganda, the "Truth" project came out of the White House last year, with Reagan's blessing. The American press described this project as a "policy of the ultimate degree of aggressiveness" in the sphere of disseminating information abroad.

The aim of the project is, in essence, to launch a broadly based, long-term subversive propaganda campaign with a view to "democratizing communist countries." It is a project that constitutes blatant interference in the internal affairs of socialist countries. The gist of the project is to organize hostile groups, send anticommunist newspapers, journals, and leaflets to the socialist countries and finance subversive activity.

In the psychological war -- in which, as they say, everything is allowed -- experts on anticommunism are involving primarily media of mass information and propaganda: the press, radio, and television.

With the help of ideo-subversive campaigns they try to politically disorient citizens of socialist countries, to discredit their social and state system, and to "expose" some sort of a crisis. The press, radio, and television in the service of anticommunism kindle and incite nationalistic bias and relics, revive interest in religion in the political context, attempt to generate discontent with life in the socialist countries, and create illusions about life in capitalist countries -- in spite of economic crisis, unemployment, and other diseases of capitalism. The arsenal of ideological subversion and psychological war also includes the provoking of unhealthy interest in all kinds of negative facts and events and the speading of conjectures and false rumors that incite, for example, panic buying.

According to Western press reports, more than 60 radio stations in major capitalist states currently exercise their influence on socialist countries, with a broadcasting time totaling more than 450 hours a day. More than 200 anticommunist institutes in the United States and "institutes for Eastern studies" in the FRG work on all kinds of theoretical "scientific works." Austrian television has set up an "Eastern studio" which, together with FRG television stations, attempts influence the thinking of the citizens of Czechoslovakia by various broadcasts with anticommunist and anti-Soviet content. They closely cooperate with emigres and their organizations, especially in the United States, Canada, and Austria.

The experts on anticommunism are familiar with the standard of living of the population in socialist countries. They know perfectly well that portable radio receivers are easily accessible to young people, that there is virtually no household in which young people do not possess a tape recorder. They consider this fact in compiling the programs of the incendiary broadcasting stations. Since the end of the 1960's they have several times reexamined the structure of their programs, especially RFE, Radio Liberty, but also Deutsche Welle. At the time of the boom of pop music, they included in their programs the latest hits, which they alternated with short anti-socialist commentaries and remarks. They assumed that young people would want to record the music. Even when they switched off the recorder during the commentaries, the music still served its purpose.

The listener was forced to hear the spoken word to be able to continue his recording.

RFE commentators prepare their programs for the young generation so as to influence their minds as much as possible in the anticommunist spirit. Last year they paid increased attention to ideological issues, this year they try to defend the United States and Reagan's space armament project. The accentuated role of ideolgical subversion in Reagan's anticommunist crusade requires a steadily increasing number of words, that is commentaries and descourses. That is why 3 years ago VOA and RFE again change the structure of their broacats. The less music their programs carry, the more poisonous incendiary spittles against socialism they spout.

Anticommunist institutions and organizations even misuse international postal traffic for ideolgical subversion. Following the failure of the "Balloon" project in the 1950's, they have come up with the "Postal Project." They get addresses mostly from telephone directories and newspapers and send emigre newspapers, journals, leaflets, and publications on philosophy, economy, and ideology through the registered mail. Most of these publications are written by emigres.

We know of cases of young people receiving parcels with a cassette or a record from Austria or the FRG. The cassette bore a picture of a famous American signer and the cover of the record said that it contained Strauss waltzes. However, they did not contain music but commentaires by emigres. The agencies of ideolgoical subversion also try to exploit phony tourists or visitors coming to Czechoslovakia from capitalist states. In 18 months, customs officials in West Bohemia in cooperation with the CSSR Ministry of Interior discovered at border crossing points with the FRG more than 3,700 attempts to smuggle various antistate printed matter, magnetic tapes, films, and also duplicating equipment into Czechoslavakia. Customs officials at border crossings to Austria have similar experiences. Many a "tourist" has been trying to smuggle peridicals, leaflets, and stencils with antisocialist content across the border. Many of these trips were financed by emigre organizations from funds of their anticommunist sponsors, including financial "contributions" from the CIA.

LEADERS, USSR ARMY COMMEMORATE WAR ANNIVERSARY

DW061843 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] In Wuensdorf today a festive ceremony of the Supreme Command of the Soviet Armed Forces in Germany took place, marking the 41st anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism. The members of the Soviet Army received with applause a congratulatory message of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers, signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph. The participants cordially welcomed SED Central Committee Politburo members Army General Erich Mielke and Erich Mueckenberger, and other personages. The letter of the GDR party-state leadership, which was delivered by Army General Mielke, pays tribute to the fraternal bonds between the two states in the struggle for peace and socialism.

CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRG

LD061350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0913 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 6 May (ADN) -- The agreement between the Government of the GDR and the Government of the FRG on cultural cooperation was signed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the GDR on Tuesday. The signing was carried out for the GDR by Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and for the FRG by Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG Permanent Mission. The agreement creates the preconditions for a regulated development of cultural relations between the GDR and the FRG in accordance with international practice. It embraces cooperation in the areas of culture, art, education, science, and other related fields. The agreement comes into force on 6 May 1986. Kurt Nier, deputy GDR foreign minister, assessed the conclusion of the agreement as a further important step toward the normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG and as a contribution to peace and detente. He expressed the hope for a flourishing and mutually advantageous exchange of cultural and scientific achievements. Dr Braeutigam, head of the FRG Permanent Mission, expressed the conviction of the Government of the FRG that a good foundation had been created for the practical exchange of culture with this comprehensive and detailed agreement. At the same time, it will consolidate peace in the center of Europe. The cultural agreement will advance both states a bit further along the path to a good-neighborly relationship.

ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IBRAHIMI VISITS BERLIN

Arrives 6 May

LD061434 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1300 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 6 May (ADN) -- Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, arrived on an official visit to the GDR this afternoon. He is here on an invitation from GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer, who welcomed his guest and entourage at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Received by Honecker

LD071004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0939 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (DPA) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, foreign affairs minister of the Deomcratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. The talk was held at the official seat of the Council of State in Berlin.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND LISTS CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

AU050601 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr 86 p 4

["From the 11th SED Party Congress: The Members of the SED Central Committee"]

[Text] Heinrich Adamek: Chairman of the State Committee for Television at the GDR Council of Ministers; born 21 December 1921; party member since 1949; worker, commercial clerk, journalist, political science graduate.

Hans Albrecht: First secretary of the Suhl Bezirk SED leadership; born 22 November 1919; party member since 1945; locksmith, engineering-economics graduate.

Otto Arndt: Minister of transport; born 19 July 1920; party member since 1945; locksmith, railwayman, engineer.

Eberhard Aurich: First secretary of the FDJ Central Council; born 10 December 1946; party member since 1967; skilled concrete laborer, teaching graduate.

Hermann Axen: Member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; born 6 March 1916; party member since 1942; since 1932 member of the Communist Youth Association of Germany; worker, journalist.

Manfred Banaschak: Department head and chief editor of the periodical EINHEIT of the SED Central Committee; born 14 September 1929; party member since 1945; economics graduate, journalist, college teacher, professor doctor of political science, doctor habilitatus.

Roland Bauer: Representative of the SED Central Committee at the editorial board of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM; born 19 March 1928: party member since 1946; precision mechanic, social sciences graduate, doctor of philosophy.

Achim Becker: Chairman of the State Committee for Radio at the GDR Council of Ministers; born 21 November 1931; party member since 1952; merchant, journalist, social sciences graduate.

Gerhard Beil: State secretary and first deputy foreign trade minister; born 28 May 1926; party member since 1953; merchant, steel construction fitter, economics graduate, doctor of political science.

Hilde Benjamin: Professor at the GDR Academy for Political and Legal Sciences; born 5 February 1902; party member since 1927; lawyer, professor, doctor of law h.c.

Helene Berg: Consultant at the SED Central Committee; born 10 April 1906; party member since 1927; seamstress, professor, doctor of philosophy h.c.

Wolfgang Beyreuther: State secretary for labor and wages; born 16 June 1928; party member since 1946; machinist, social sciences graduate.

Wolfgang Biermann: Director general of the Carl Zeiss Jena VEB combine; born 29 November 1927; party member since 1956; metal fitter, engineer, professor doctor of economic sciences, h.c.

Hans Joachim Boehme: Member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee; first secretary of the Halle SED Bezirk leadership; born 29 December 1929; party member since 1945, office worker, social sciences graduate, doctor of philosophy.

Hans Joachim Boehme: Minister of college and technical school matters; born 25 April 1931; party member since 1952; teacher, professor, doctor h.c.

Alois Braeutigam: Chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Solidarity; born 28 April 1916; party member since 1934; bricklayer, miner.

Horst Brasch: Vice president and secretary general of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples; born 23 December 1922; party member since 1944; toolmaker.

Horst Bruenner: Deputy minister of national defense and chief of the main political administration of the National People's Army; lieutenant general; born 21 February 1929; party member since 1948; worker, industrial trader, military science graduate.

Johannes Chemnitzer: First secretary of the Neubrandenburg SED Bezirk leadership; born 24 March 1929; party member since 1946; worker, state certified agriculturist, social sciences graduate.

Fritz Dallmann: Chairman of the Central Executive of the Peasants Mutual Aid Association; chairman of the Priborn Plant production LPG in Roebel Kreis; born 17 June 1923; party member since 1948; farmhand, agricultural engineering-economics graduate.

Friedrich Dickel: Minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police; army general; born 9 December 1913; party member since 1931; molder, high frequency technician, military science graduate.

Ernst Diehl: Deputy director of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism at the SED Central Committee; born 8 January 1928; party member since 1946; worker, history graduate, professor, doctor of philosophy, doctor of philosophy h.c.

Horst Dohlus: Member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; born 30 May 1925; party member since 1946; barber.

Werner Eberlein: Member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee; first secretary of the Magdeburg SED Bezirk leadership; born 9 November 1919; party member since 1948; electrician, journalist, social sciences graduate.

Wilhelm Ehm: Deputy minister of national defense and chief of the People's Navy; admiral; born 30 August 1918; party member since 1948; electrician, military science graduate, doctor of philosophy.

Guenter Ehrensperger: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 16 May 1931; party member since 1956; industrial trader, economics graduate.

Manfred Ewald: President of the German Gymnastic and Sports Association of the GDR; born 17 May 1926; party member since 1945; administrative clerk, graduate sports teacher.

Manfred Feist: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 6 April 1930; party member since 1947; political science graduate.

Horst Felber: First secretary of the SED Kreis leadership in the Ministry of State Security; major general; born 23 October 1929; party member since 1954; worker, senior high school teacher, doctor of law.

Werner Felfe: Member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; member of the GDR State Council; born 4 January 1928; party member since 1945; industrial trader, engineering-economics graduate.

Oskar Fischer: Minister of foreign affairs; born 19 March 1923; party member since 1946; tailor, social sciences graduate.

Ulrich Fliege: Chairman of the Ossmannstadt Plant production LPG and chairman of the Tssmannstadt Cooperation Council; born 4 December 1947; party member since 1975; automotive mechanic, engineer, agricultural engineering-economics graduate.

Peter Florin: Deputy minister of foreign affairs, born 2 October 1921; party member since 1945; editor.

Erner Frohn: Director general of the Schwedt Petrochemical Combine VEB; born 12 April 1929; party member since 1946; graduate in administrative employees' economics, doctor of economic science.

Klaus Fuchs: Ordinary member of the GDR Academy of Sciences; born 29 December 1911; party member since 1930; physicist, professor, doctor of philosophy, doctor of natural science, doctor habilitatus.

Oskar Funke: Chairman of the central leadership of the Committee of Antifascist Resistance Strugglers of the GDR; born 23 August 1915; party member since 1933; technical employee.

Klaus Gaebler: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 5 October 1931; party member since 1947; philosophy graduate, doctor of philosophy.

Heinz Geggel: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 11 November 1921; party member since 1944; diamond grinder, journalist.

Rudi Georgi: Minister of construction of machine tools and processing machinery; born 25 December 1927; party member since 1946; industrial trader, economics graduate, doctor of economic science.

Guenter Goerlich: Member of the Presidium of the GDR Writers Association; chairman of the Berlin Bezirk Executive of the Writers Association of the GDR; born 6 January 1928; party member since 1955; worker, educator in institutions, writer.

Kurt Hager: Member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; member of the GDR State Council; born 24 July 1912; party member since 1930; member of the Communist Youth Association of Germany since 1929; editor, professor, doctor h.c. doctor of natural sciences.

Erich Hahn: Director of the Institute for Marxist-Leninist philosophy of the Social Sciences Academy at the SED Central Committee; born 5 March 1930; party member since 1951; worker, philosophy graduate, professor, doctor of philosophy habilitatus.

Walter Halbritter: Minister and head of the office for prices at the GDR Council of Ministers; born 17 November 1927; party member since 1946; worker, administrative clerk, economics graduate.

Horst Hasse: Head of the Fehrbelling Agricultural-Industrial Association in Potsdam Bezirk; born 9 February 1930; party member since 1955; farmer, agriculture graduate.

Horst Heintze: Member of the Presidium and secretary of the FDGB Federal Executive; born 15 August 1927; party member since 1947; machine fitter, social sciences graduate, economics graduate.

Eva Hempel: First secretary of the Schwerin Land SED Kreis leadership; born 22 October 1936; party member since 1956; skilled crop and plant production worker, state certified agriculturist.

Wolfgang Herger: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 10 August 1935; party member since 1959; philosophy graduate, doctor of philosophy.

Frank - Joachim Herrmann: State secretary, head of the Chancellery of the chairman of the GDR State Council; born 15 November 1931; party member since 1949; journalist.

Joachin Herrmann: Member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; born 29 October 1928; party member since 1946; worker, journalist.

Hans - Joachim Hertwig: First secretary of the Frankfurt (Oder) SED Bezirk leadership; born 16 July 1928; party member since 1945; teacher, social sciences graduate.

Johannes Hoernig: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 1 April 1921; party member since 1945; locksmith, teacher, social sciences graduate, professor, doctor of philosophy h.c.

Hans - Joachim Hoffmann: Minister of culture; born 10 October 1929; party member since 1945; electrical fitter, social sciences graduate, doctor of philosophy.

Gerhard Holtz - Baumert: Vice president and member of the Presidium of the GDR Writers Association; born 25 December 1927; party member since 1947; journalist, teacher, writer.

Erich Honecker: General secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council; born 25 August 1912; party member since 1929; member of the Communist Youth Association of Germany since 1926; roofer, doctor h.c.

Margot Honecker: Minister of public education; born 17 April 1927; party member since 1945; telephone operator, doctor h.c., doctor h.c.

Guenter Jahn: First secretary of the SED Potsdam Bezirk leadership; born 9 January 1930; party member since 1946; economics graduate, doctor of economic science.

Werner Jarowinsky: Member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; born 25 April 1927; party member since 1945; industrial trader, economics graduate, doctor of economic sciences.

Hans Jendretzky: Chairman of the FDGB group in the GDR People's Chamber; born 20 July 1897; party member since 1919; locksmith, heating technician.

Wolfgang Junker: Minister of construction, born 23 February 1929; party member since 1951; bricklayer, construction engineer.

Hermann Kant: President of the GDR Writers Association; born 14 June 1926; party member since 1950; electrician, philosophy graduate, doctor h.c., writer.

Karl Kayser: General manager of the Leipzig city theater; born 14 May 1914; party member since 1946; painter, actor, professor, doctor h.c.

Heinz Kessler: Member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee; minister of national defense; Army general; born 26 January 1920; party member since 1945; fitter, military science graduate.

Guenther Kleiber: Member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee; deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and permanent GDR representative to CEMA; born 16 September 1931; party member since 1950; electrician, engineering graduate.

Horst Klemm: First secretary of the SED Kreis leadership of the GDR Academy of Sciences; born 30 June 1925; party member since 1947, postal assistant, social sciences graduate, professor, doctor of philosophy.

Hans Koch: Director of the Institute for Marxist-Leninist Culture and Artistic Sciences of the Academy for Social Sciences at the SED Central Committee; born 17 May 1927; party member since 1945; worker, literary scientist, college teacher, professor, doctor of philosophy habilitatus.

Gerd Koenig: Deputy minister of foreign affairs; born 24 June 1930; party member since 1952, chemical laboratory assistant, state sciences graduate.

Hartmut Koenig: Secretary of the FDJ Central Council; born 14 October 1947; party member since 1967; refrigeration plant builder, journalism graduate, doctor of political science.

Helmut Koziolek: Director of the Central Institute for Socialist Management at the SED Central Committee; born 5 July 1927; party member since 1946; economics graduate, professor doctor of economic science, doctor of economic science h.c.

Erhard Krack: Mayor of Berlin, born 9 January 1931; party member since 1951, economics graduate.

Egon Krenz: Member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; born 19 March 1937; party member since 1955; teacher, social sciences graduate.

Herbert Krolikowski: State secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; born 15 March 1924; party member since 1952; industrial trader, science graduate, doctor of philosophy.

Werner Krolikowski: Member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; born 12 March 1928; party member since 1946; administrative clerk, worker.

Anneliese Krueger: Economist of the Dobitschen Ernst Thaelmann Plant Production LPG in Schmoellen Kreis, currently a student at the Karl Marx Party College at the SED Central Committee; born 11 July 1941; party member since 1966; agriculture graduate.

Heinz Kuhrig: Vice president of the German-Soviet friendship society, head of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the Central Executive of the German-Soviet friendship society; born 4 March 1929; party member since 1946; electrician, agriculture graduate.

Helga Labs: Member of the Presidium of the FDGB Federal Executive and chairwoman of Central Executive of the Trade Union for Instruction and Education; born 22 May 1940; party member since 1959; lower grade teacher.

Ingeburg Lange: Candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; born 24 July 1927; party member since 1945; dressmaker, social science graduate.

Waldemar Lieman: Party secretary in the Merkers Werra Potash Enterprise VEB, Bad Salzungen Kreis. Born 13 April 1927; party member since 1945; skilled postal worker, foreman, social science graduate.

Bruno Lietz: Minister of agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry; born 22 November 1925; party member since 1952; automotive mechanic, tractor driver, agricultural economics graduate.

Lothar Lindner: Member of the Presidium of the FDGB Federal Executive and chairman of the Central Executive of the Industrial Trade Union of Building and Wood Workers; born 13 January 1928; party member since 1947; bricklayer, social science graduate.

Siegfried Lorenz: Member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, first secretary of the Karl Marx Stadt SED Bezirk leadership; born 26 November 1930; party member since 1945; mechanic, social science graduate.

Werner Lorenz: State secretary in the Ministry of Public Education; born 4 March 1925; party member since 1947; commercial clerk, teacher.

Hans Dieter Maede: Director general of the DEFA studio for feature films; born 29 January 1930; party member since 1946; director, dramatist.

Moritz Mebel: Director of the urological clinic and polyclinic of the Charite hospital; born 23 February 1923; party member since 1943; physician, professor doctor of medical science, senior medical counselor.

Ludwig Mecklinger: Minister of health, born 14 November 1919; party member since 1945; law graduate, physician, professor, doctor of medical science, doctor h.c.

Robert Menzel: Party veteran; born 12 October 1911; party member since 1932; orthopedic fitter.

Ernst-Hermann Meyer: Honorary president of the Association of GDR Composers and musical Scientists; born 8 December 1905; party member since 1930; musician, composer, musical scientist, professor emeritus, doctor h.c., doctor of philosophy h.c.

Erich Mielke: Member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, minister of state security; Army general; born 28 December 1907; party member since 1925; dispatching clerk, worker.

Hans-Peter Minetti: President of the GDR Association of Theatrical Workers, rector of the Ernst Busch College for Dramatic Arts in Berlin; born 21 April 1926; party member since 1946; actor, philosophy graduate, professor.

Heinz Mirtschin: Deputy department head of the SED Central Committee; born 8 June 1930; party member since 1949; weaver, administrative assistant, social science graduate.

Guenter Mittag: Member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; born 8 October 1926; party member since 1946; railwayman, economics graduate, doctor of economic science, doctor h.c., doctor h.c.

Rudolfi Mittig: Deputy minister ofstate security, lieutenant general, born 26 January 1925; party member since 1952; bricklayer, engineer, law graduate.

Hans Modrow: First secretary of the Dresden SED Bezirk leadership; born 27 January 1928; party member since 1949; machine fitter; economics graduate, doctor of economic science.

Ewald Moldt: Extraordinary and plenipotentiary GDR ambassador and head of the permanent GDR representation in the FRG; born 22 April 1927; party member since 1945; railwayman, political science graduate.

Erich Mueckenberger: Member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the Central Party Auditing Commission, president of the German-Soviet friendship society; born 8 June 1910; party member since 1927; member of the socialist workers youth since 1924; machine fitter.

Erich Mueller: Director general of the Walter Ulbricht Leuna Works VEB combine; born 4 October 1921; party member since 1949; machine fitter, social science graduate.

Fritz Mueller: Department head of the SED Central Committee, born 3 December 1920; party member since 1948; merchant.

Gerhard Mueller: Candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, first secretary of the Erfurt SED Bezirk leadership; born 4 Feb 1929; party member since 1946; worker, teacher, state certified agriculturist, social science graduate.

Helmut Mueller: Second secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership; born 12 June 1930; party member since 1947; worker, certified teacher for Marxism-Leninism.

Margarete Mueller: Candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, head of the Friedland agricultural-industrial association in Neubrandenburg Kreis, member of the GDR State Council; born 18 February 1931; party member since 1951; tractor driver, state certified agriculturist, agronomics graduate.

Werner Mueller: Deputy chairman of the Central Party Auditing Commission; born 20 May 1928; party member since 1946; electrician, social science graduate.

Herbert Naumann: Chief editor of the organ of the SED Central Committee NEUES DEUTSCHLAND; born 11 September 1929; party member since 1946; administrative clerk, journalist.

Alfred Neumann: Member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; born 15 December 1909; party member since 1929; cabinetmaker, sports teacher.

Gerhard Neuner: President of the GDR Academy for Teaching Sciences; born 18 June 1929; party member since 1949; worker, teacher, professor, doctor of pedagogical sciences.

Harry Ott: Deputy minister of foreign affairs, head of the permanent GDR representation at the United Nations in New York; born 15 October 1933; party member since 1952; political science graduate.

Hans Pischner: President of the GDR Culture Association, born 20 February 1914; party member since 1946; music teacher, musical scientist, professor, doctor of philosophy.

Hans Pisko: Brigade leader at the Karl Marx Stadt Rudolf Harlass Foundry VEB; born 2 February 1938; party member since 1959; molder, foreman of VEB industry.

Alois Pisnik: Member of the GDR State Council; born 8 September 1911, party member since 1928; machine fitter, engineer.

Hermann Poeschel: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 28 September 1919; party member since 1945; machine fitter, engineer.

Guenter Poetschke: Director general of ADN, born 28 July 1929; party member since 1954; journalist, social science graduate.

Wilfried Possner: Chairman of the Ernst Thaelmann party organization and secretary of the FDJ Central Council; born 13 September 1949; party member since 1969; bricklayer, certified teacher, doctor of philosophy.

Erich Postler: Second secretary of the Schwerin SED Bezirk leadership; born 25 November 1940; party member since 1961; skilled agricultural worker, agricultural engineer.

Bernhard Quandt: Member of the GDR Council; born 14 April 1903; party member since 1920; ferrous metal turner.

Ursula Ragwitz: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 15 February 1928; party member since 1946; teacher, graduate music teacher, musical science graduate.

Wolfgang Rachfuss: Deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and minister of materials management; born 27 November 1931; party member since 1951; mechanic, foreign trade economics graduate.

Otto Reinhold: Rector of the Academy for Social Sciences at the SED Central Committee; born 8 December 1925; party member since 1945; typewriter mechanic, economics graduate professor, doctor of economic sciences, doctor of economic sciences h.c.

Herbert Richter: Director general of the Schwarze Pumpe gas combine VEB; born 20 April 1933; party member since 1955; chemical laboratory assistant, physicist, professor doctor of philosophy; doctor engineer h.c., doctor h.c., doctor h.c.

Alfred Rohde: First secretary of the SED Wismut area leadership, born 21 April 1921; party member since 1945; machine fitter, social science graduate.

Robert Rompe: Ordinary member of the GDR Academy of Sciences; born 10 September 1905; party member since 1932; laboratory assistant, physicist, professor, doctor of philosophy, doctor engineer h.c., doctor h.c., doctor h.c.

Paul Roscher: Member of the Karl Marx Stadt Bezirk Committee of Antifascist Resistance Strugglers; born 17 September 1913; party member since 1932, machine builder.

Erich Ruebensam: President of the GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences; born 18 May 1922; party member since 1951; agriculturer, professor of agricultural sciences, doctor h.c.

Helmut Sakowski: Vice president of the GDR Cultural Association, member of the Presidium of the GDR Writers Association; born 1 June 1924; party member since 1947; forester, writer.

Guenter Schabowski: Member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership; born 4 January 1929; party member since 1952; journalism graduate.

Alexander Schalck-Golodkwski: State secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry; born 3 July 1932; party member since 1955; precision mechanic, economics graduate, doctor of law.

Werner Scheler: President of the GDR Academy of Sciences; born 12 September 1923; party member since 1945; physician, college teacher, professor, doctor of medical sciences, doctor h.c., doctor h.c.

Gerhard Schuerer: Candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; born 14 April 1921; party member since 1948; machine fitter, social science graduate, doctor of economic sciences h.c.

Gerd Schulz: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 5 July 1947; party member since 1969; industrial trade, engineering graduate.

Horst Schumann: First secretary of the Leipzig SED Bezirk leadership; born 6 February 1924; party member since 1945; pianomaker, social science graduate.

Bernhard Seeger: Member of the Presidium of the GDR Writers Association; born 6 October 1927; party member since 1946; teacher, writer.

Karl Seidel: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 18 December 1930; party member since 1947; physician, professor, doctor of medical sciences.

Helmut Semmelmann: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 8 August 1934; party member since 1955; agriculture graduate.

Guenter Sieber: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 11 March 1930, party member since 1948; skilled forestry worker.

Horst Sindermann: Member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, president of the GDR People's Chamber, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; born 5 September 1915; party member since 1945; member of the Communist Youth Association of Germany since 1929; journalist.

Wilhelm Sitte: President of the GDR Association of Figurative Artists, director of the section for figurative and applied arts at the College for Industrial Design in Halle; born 18 February 1921; party member since 1947; painter, graphic artist, professor.

Horst Soelle: Minister of foreign trade; born 3 June 1924; party member since 1945; worker, industrial trader, economics graduate.

Lothar Stammnitz: Second secretary of the Dresden SED Bezirk leadership; born 1 November 1927; party member since 1946; precision optician, social science graduate.

Horst Stechbarth: Deputy minister of national defense and chief of the land forces; colonel general; born 13 April 1925; party member since 1951; worker military science graduate.

Albert Stief: Minister and chairman of the committee of worker-peasant inspectorates; born 19 March 1920; party member since 1945; machine builder, doctor of economic science.

Willi Stoph: Member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; born 9 July 1914; party member since 1931; member of the Communist Youth Association of Germany since 1928; bricklayer, building technician.

Paul Strauss: Building manager at the Rostock apartment building combine VEB, member of the GDR State Council; born 27 April 1923; party member since 1954; carpenter, foreman of VE industry.

Josef Streit: GDR general state prosecutor, born 9 June 1911; party member since 1930; printer, law graduate, doctor of law, doctor of law h.c.

Fritz Streletz: Deputy minister of national defense and chief of the main staff of the National People's Army; colonel general; born 28 September 1926; party member since 1948; military science graduate.

Gerhard Tautenhahn: Minister of general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicle construction; born 2 December 1929; party member since 1945; technical draftsman, engineer.

Ilse Thiele: Chairwoman of the Democratic Womens' League of Germany, member of the GDR State Council; born 4 November 1920; party member since 1945; shorthand typist.

Kurt Tiedke: Rector of the Karl Marx Party College at the SED Central Committee; born 30 May 1924; party member since 1948; surveyor-technician, social science graduate, professor.

Ernst Timm: First secretary of the Rostock SED Bezirk leadership, born 16 October 1926, party member since 1950; metal aircraft builder; social science graduate.

Harry Tisch: Member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee,; chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive, member of the GDR State Council; born 28 March 1927; party member since 1945; locksmith, social science graduate.

Johanna Toepfer: Deputy chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive, member of the GDR State Council; born 3 April 1929; party member since 1952; worker, economics graduate, professor, doctor of economic sciences.

Gerhard Torelitzsch: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 2 March 1926; party member since 1946; bricklayer, certified engineer, social science graduate.

Hans-Juergen Truemper: Brigade leader at the Bernard Koehnen pit of the Manfeld "Wilhelm Pieck" VEB combine; born 29 July 1945; party member since 1965; miner.

Paul Verner: Member of the GDR State Council; born 26 April 1911; party member since 1929; member of the Communist Youth Association of Germany since 1925; metal worker, editor.

Werner Walde: Candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Cottbus SED Bezirk leadership; born 12 February 1926; party member since 1946; administrative clerk, economics graduate, social science graduate.

Udo Dieter Wange: Minister of bezirk-administered industry and the food industry; born 31 October 1928; party member since 1945; economics graduate, doctor of law.

Edith Weber: Member of the Presidium of the FDGB Federal Executive and chairwoman of the Central Executive of the Industrial Trade Union for Chemical, Glass, and Ceramics Industry Workers; born 1 November 1941; party member since 1967; chemical laboratory worker, engineer, social science graduate.

Marianne Weinhauer: Department head at the Cottbus textile combine; born 25 May 1938; party member since 1959; engineer.

Herbert Weiz: Deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, minister of science and technology; born 27 June 1924; party member since 1946; commercial clerk, economics graduate, doctor of economic sciences.

Manfred Wekwerth: President of the GDR Academy of Arts, manager of the Berlin ensemble; born 3 December 1929; party member since 1952; teacher, director, professor, doctor of philosophy.

Egon Winkelmann: GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR; born 1 January 1928; party member since 1947; worker, economics graduate, history graduate, doctor of economic science.

Rudolf Winter: Director general of the Karl Marx Stadt machine tool VEB combine named for Fritz Heckert; born 26 March 1927; party member since 1947; mechanic, certified engineer, doctor of economic science.

Gert Wohllebe: Director general of the Leipzig Grimma chemical installations building combine VRB; born 24 March 1931; party member since 1958; coppersmith, foreman of VE industry, engineer.

Hanna Wolf: Consultant at the SED Central Committee; born 4 February 1908; party member since 1930; historian, professor, doctor of philosophy h.c.

Guenther Wyschofsky: Minister of chemical industry; born 8 May 1929; party member since 1945; laboratory assistant, skilled chemical industry worker, certified chemist, doctor of natural sciences h.c.

Christa Zellmer: Secretary for agitation and propaganda of the Frankfurt (Oder) SED Bezirk leadership; born 5 November 1930; party member since 1947; retail trader, social science graduate.

Herbert Ziegenhahn: First secretary of the Schwerin Bezirk SED leadership, born 27 October 1921, party member since 1951; agriculturer, bricklayer, social science graduate.

Heinz Ziegner: First secretary of the Schwerin SED Bezirk leadership; born 13 July 1928; party member since 1945; worker, administrative clerk, agricultural engineer.

Ursula Zschau: Member of the Womens Commission at the Politburo of the SED Central Committee,; born 4 October 1922; party member since 1946; chief saleswoman, industrial economist.

SOVIET MILITARY AIRCRAFT CRASHES; PILOT UNHURT

LD070856 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI) -- Tuesday evening a Soviet military aircraft on a training mission crashed owing to a technical error. The pilot landed unhurt. The accident left two buildings damaged in the village of Aporka. No personal injury was reported.

ANGOLAN LEADER MEETS MAROTHY EN ROUTE TO MOSCOW

LD061104 Budapest MTI in English 0620 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 6 (MTI) -- Tuesday morning Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola and the MPLA Workers' Party stopped for a brief visit to Budapest on his way to Moscow. He met Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Angolan Economic Joint Commission. Talks were held, in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, on bilateral party and state relations, and possibilities for development.

LEADERS MEET PRK AMBASSADOR, EXPRESS SUPPORT

BK300732 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The Hungarian party-state leaders, namely Comrade Karoly Nemeth, deputy secretary general of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP]; Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and premier of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Comrade Csaba Hamori, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth League; Comrade Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Comrade (?Jozef Drecin), state secretary of the Ministry of Trade, received and had a cordial conversation on 15 and 17 April with Comrade Chim Nguon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Hungarian People's Republic. In addition to hailing the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and mutual cooperation between the two countries, the Hungarian party-state leaders highly valued the development of the PRK and reiterated their firm support for the PRK's struggle inside and outside the country to advance toward socialism and for Southeast Asia to become a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. The Hungarian side pledged to further support the Cambodian people and expressed willingness to promote meetings between leaders of the two countries for the development of relations and cooperation.

JUSTICE MINISTER MARKOJA RETURNS FROM SYRIA

LD031649 Budapest MTI in English 1502 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 3 (MTI) -- Minister of Justice Dr Imre Markoja, who headed a delegation on an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic on the invitation of Minister of Justice Shaban Shahin, returned to Budapest from Damascus.

During the visit the ministers signed the civil and penal agreement on judicial assistance, and exchanged experiences about legislation and legal issues, and examined further possibilities of cooperation between the two ministries. Dr Imre Markoja met Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm.

U.S. DIPLOMATS MUST NOTIFY AUTHORITIES OF TRAVEL

AU061945 Paris AFP in English 1941 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 6 (AFP) -- U.S. diplomats will have to notify the authorities from now on when they want to travel outside the region where they live, Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said Tuesday.

The move follows a U.S., State Department directive issued on January 6 that Soviet bloc diplomats must book their transport and accommodation through the department when they want to travel in United States.

Mr. Urban said at his weekly press briefing that the restrictions would be lifted when the Americans lifted theirs.

Only the U.S. charge d'affaires -- there is no U.S. ambassador here -- would be exempt, Mr. Urban said. The restrictions would apply to all diplomatic staff in Warsaw as well as those attached to consulates in Poznan in the west of the country and Krakow in the south.

U.S. diplomats and their families must now tell the Polish Foreign Minister of their travel plans three days in advance. Diplomats in Warsaw will be allowed to travel with a 50 kilometre (30 mile) radius without informing the authorities.

URBAN DISCUSSES RADIATION AT PRESS CONFERENCE

For the Warsaw PAP "text" of the 6 May press conference by government spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw, see the 7 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT supplement entitled "Chernobyl Incident."

MESSNER RECEIVES SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION

LD062001 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Today is the second day of the visit to Poland by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In the Council of Ministers building, Premier Zbigniew Messner received the Soviet parliamentarians, who were led by Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet's Soviet of Nationalities. Issues concerning bilateral political, economic, and scientific and technological cooperation were discussed. Jadwiga Biedrzycka, deputy speaker of the Sejm, also took part in the talk.

EYPTIAN PRESIDENT MEETS WITH ORZECHOWSKI

LD062029 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] On the third and last day of his visit to Egypt, Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski was received by President Husni Mubarak. The two sides discussed bilateral relations and the prospects for their development. The president pointed out the significance attached by Egypt to cooperation with Poland. Minister Orzechowski conveyed greetings and best wishes from Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State. President Mubarak asked Orzechowski to convey greetings and wishes to Wojciech Jaruzelski whom, he stressed, he had an opportunity to meet during a UN General Assembly session in New York.

Further Reportage

For additional reportage on Foreign Minister Orzechowski's visit to Cairo, see the Egypt section of the 5 May Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

POLITBURO ASSESSES MAY DAY, CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

LD061916 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has assessed the course of the May Day celebrations, emphasizing with deep satisfaction, the mass and dignified participation of society in the celebrations. It adopted, and recommended publication of, a resolution concerning the further perfecting of party and state cadre policy. The Politburo acquainted itself with a report on the results of an inspection of the implementation of the part of the Central Committee resolution devoted to the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The situation and the preventive measures undertaken in Poland during the period of the radioactive cloud passing over Poland were again discussed. Actions of the government commission and its decisions on problems arising from the situation at that time were evaluated.

SEJM RESOLUTION ON AGRICULTURE, FOOD

AU051009 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Apr 86 p 5

["Resolution of the PPR Sejm of 23 April Concerning the Implementation of the 1985 Government Agriculture and Food Economy Development Program and the Implementation of the Law on Farmers' Socioprofessional Organizations and Law on Cooperative Rights"]

[Text] The PPR Sejm acknowledges the Government Report on the State of Agriculture and the Food Economy in 1985 and declares that there has been further progress in implementing the basic principles of the government agriculture and food economy development program.

Having examined the implementation of the laws on cooperative rights and on farmers' socioprofessional organizations, the Sejm states that the 3 years that have elapsed since these laws came into force have confirmed their correctness and usefulness for the development of the cooperative movement and farmers' socioprofessional organizations.

The Sejm declares that there continued to be many positive production trends in aggriculture and the food economy in 1985. These trends have been encouraged by the stable agricultural policy established jointly by the PZPR and ZSL.

The plan of total agricultural production has been overfulfilled, as a result of which the procurement of grain, livestock, and milk was above the planned level. The procurement of beetroots and potatoes was less than planned. There was an unfavorable situation concerning livestock breeding and milk production, land reclamation did not proceed at a satisfactory speed, and there were local difficulties in the husbanding of land.

In 1985 agriculture and the food economy, employing about one-third of all those working for the national economy, produced about one-third of the value of the total production in Poland and almost one-quarter of the national income.

Imports of agricultural and food commodities are almost offset by our exports. In 1985, about 52 percent of the domestic market consisted of industrial goods made from agricultural and forest raw materials. Almost 50 percent of all retail sales consisted of food.

This shows that the food economy played a key role in improving the market situation, satisfying the population's consumption needs, and improving our trade balance. Deliveries of many food commodities exceeded the 1984 level and the level foreseen in the 1985 Central Annual Plan. This has permitted a stabilization of the market and the abolition of rationing except for meat and meat products.

The good food economy results were achieved mainly by reducing the material-intensiveness of production, improving management, and raising productivity in all agricultural sectors. However, the high degree of depreciation of fixed assets continued.

Just as in previous years, 1985 saw greater influence by farmers and cooperative self-management bodies on the solving of socioeconomic problems. The laws on farmers' socioprofessional organizations and on cooperative rights have met with general social approval. These laws, being a consolidation of the sociolegal basis of socialist democracy, have encouraged a reemergence and consolidation of cooperative and agricultural self-management bodies, a further increase in socioeconomic energy, a more effective coordination of private interests on the one hand with local and national interests on the other, and a development of partnerlike cooperation between various forms of self-management bodies on the one hand and the state administration on the other, so that society's needs may be met more fully and effectively.

The Sejm states that the positive food economy results of 1985 are still not permanent. There is a lack of reserves in the event of a bad year in agriculture, and there are a series of dangers hindering the perpetuation of the above positive trends. The greatest danger is the less-than-full performance of investment tasks and incomplete supplies of primary production resources for agriculture. In this regard, the resolution of the joint 11th PZPR-ZSL Plenum and the government agriculture and food economy development program until 1990 are not being implemented in full. The following details show this:

-- Some 22.2 percent of investments were destined for agriculture and the food economy, at the same time as which the speed of investment processes was 50 percent less than in the entire economy as a whole. The food economy continues to possess an outdated structure, and production resources of industrial origin are being supplied more slowly. Although agriculture has become better stocked with machines and agricultural implements, the quality of these is still poor and there is a shortage of spare parts. Supplies of nitrogen and phosphorous fertilizers, lime for fertilization, and plan protection agents are below the level foreseen in the 1985 Central Annual Plan and in the agriculture and food economy development program until 1990. The level of fertilization has not changed for 10 years. In 1985 there were greater difficulties with supplies of coal, animal feed, and building materials for agriculture. This situation also exists at the beginning of 1986. The continuation of this can impede the intensification and modernization of agriculture and in consequence slacken agricultural output and worsen the supply of food to the market;

-- Despite the positive production trends, the economic situation of agriculture has deteriorated. The cause of this is increased production costs, fiscal deductions, and maintenance costs. Relations between the prices of agricultural commodities and those of production resources are deteriorating;

-- The growth of services to agriculture and the rural population is unsatisfactory;

-- The possibilities inherent in the law on farmers' socioprofessional organizations and the law on cooperative rights are not being fully used for the sake of progress in rural areas and agriculture. Activity by self-mamagement bodies is too sluggish, membership of these is too low, and concern for public property too narrow. There are too many cases of abusing the laws for parochial purposes; too much tolerance of mismanagement and bureaucracy; and not enough creative initiative.

In order to create more favorable conditions for a consistent implementation of the food program between 1986 and 1990, and especially for eliminating the present dangers, the Sejm recommends the following to the government:

-- A consistent implementation of the resolution of the joint 11th PZPR-ZSL Plenum and agriculture and food economy development program until 1990;

-- A guarantee that investments for agriculture and the food economy grow at the same speed as investments for the entire production sphere of the national economy. There should be a greater outlay in the food industry, agricultural production resources industries, land reclamation, the supply of water and electricity to rural areas, and enterprises which provide services for agriculture. The consistent implementation of detailed government programs connected with the above topics should be guaranteed;

-- Intensified action in order to promote supplies of basic agricultural production resources to agriculture. The point in particular is to guarantee a constant rise in the supply of lime for fertilization, plant protection agents, mineral fertilizers, and fuels;

-- Further modifications to the economic and finance system of those branches of the food and production resources industry that have a low level of profitability and a large need for development funds. These modifications should also encourage small-scale processing;

-- The working out and introduction of a suitable system of promoting exports of agricultural commodities;

-- Intensified action in order to improve rural supplies of industrial consumer goods and provide the rural population with better production services;

-- A detailed analysis of agricultural production and rural living costs and further improvements to the system of pricing agricultural commodities and food. This should serve to keep in force the adopted principles concerning the profitability of agricultural production;

-- The working out of a comprehensive program of biological development in agriculture, involving scientific research, better animal breeding, an improved genetic make-up of farm animals, the application of technology, specialist training for producers, and collaboration between advisory services and agricultural producers and organizations. This will permit a better use of all the still unused possibilities of increasing agricultural production;

-- Guaranteeing an improvement in the rural population's standard of living by developing the socioeconomic infrastructure and supporting social pledges.

The Sejm declares that these problems should be reflected in work on the Draft National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-90.

Experience so far, plus the opinions submitted to the Sejm by the Supreme Cooperative Council National Union of Farmers and Agricultural Circles and Organizations, PRON, Sejm Socioeconomic Council, and most voivodship deputy teams, provide the basis for saying that there is no need to amend the laws on farmers socioprofessional organizations and on cooperative rights. However, there is a need to find more effective ways of publicizing the contents of these laws to agricultural activists and employees and to employees of the state administration. It is also essential to exercise greater control over adherence to both laws. Detailed problems connected with the implementation of these laws should be resolved within the framework of the law of the land.

At the same time, the Sejm asks the Supreme Cooperative Council and the National Union of Farmers and Agricultural Circles and Cooperatives to present annual assessments of the implementation of both laws.

Considering the great role played by the cooperative movement in the country's socioeconomic life and the role and many functions performed by farmers socioprofessional organizations, the Sejm asks all self-management activists, members, and employees for personal commitment in implementing these laws and for collaboration in the development of their respective cooperatives and farmers organizations.

The Sejm appeals to social organizations, administrative employees at all levels, activists in self-managing bodies, people of agriculture, and all those working for the development of agriculture and the food economy to take part with complete dedication in the performance of the tasks adopted herein. This is a primary condition for achieving the country's self-sufficiency in food.

MORAWSKI SUMMARIZES CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD061347 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] From Radio Polonia in Warsaw we take a look at state-church relations in Poland, in an interview with Kazimierz Morawskis, and MP, Chairman of the Christian Social Association and a member of the Council of State. The following are certain points of what Mr Morawaski told our reporter:

The so-called state-church relations at the moment can be described as good and satisfactory. There are of course numerous issues which are receptive, [as heard] but they are not in the forefront, with both sides decide to concentrate on what is of primary significance for the nation, the state, the world peace and for the fulfilling by the church of its pastoral mission.

The recent meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Primate Glemp, the 10th meeting of the two men, by the way, reaffirmed that the continuinity of the dialogue is an indispensable element, as the communique said, shaping state-church relations and should contribute to the difficulties in the country's development. This section of the communique on the Jaruzelski-Glemp meeting, Mr Morawski stressed, reflects common understanding of the national needs. While internal normalization is proceeding, the role of the church, and the role of church-state relations is particularly important.

The Roman Catholic Church in Poland, Mr Morawski continued, has no problems as regards the pursuing of its pastoral activity, that is the spreading of faith carrying out the evangelical mission in the nation. [Passage indistinct]

There is no doubt, Mr Morawski told our reporter, that in 1987 we'll see another visit here by Pope John Paul II. He is to come for the eucharistic congress, and as during his two previous visits will be received with due honor by both the episcopate and the state authorities. The coming visit of the pope was not mentioned in the communique on the Jaruzelski-Glemp meeting, but the document forsees it as something of truly great significance in the context of that visit. [as heard]

Meanwhile, the president and the primate stressed that the full normalization of relations between People's Poland the Vatican could serve Poland well. [Passage indistinct]

It is important that the Catholic Church and the state share the view that all restrictions applied toward Poland should be brought to a total halt.

These were the major points of an interview with Kazimierz Morawski, MP, chairman of the Christian Social Association and a member of the Council of State.

POLICE ARREST 25 SOLIDARITY SUPPORTERS AT TRIAL

AU062034 Paris AFP in English 2028 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 6 (AFP) -- Polish police Tuesday detained 25 supporters of the banned Solidarity trade union, including a priest, at the trial here of four members of Solidarity facing charges of disturbing public order before the legislative elections in October, witnesses said.

Father Jan Uminski and the others were in the hallway of the courthouse "praying out loud for clemency" for the four standing trial when police rounded them up, a witness said.

Some of the 25 have already been convicted and fined under special police court procedures. The others will have to stand trial Wednesday on charges of disrupting public order.

The four Solidarity members on trial had called for an election boycott in October. The four included Sewryn Jaworski, 55, a former member of the national leadership of Solidarity.

Other sources said that several hundred pro-Solidarity Poles who demonstrated from May 1 to 3 in May Day protests throughout the country's largest cities were arrested.

Most were released but some were sentenced to fines of up to 70,000 zlotys (400 dollars), to three-and-one-half as much as the average monthly wage of a Police, or prison for up to one year for unrest or resisting police.

'TERRORISTS' PROGRAM PROFILES ANTISOCIALIST SABOTEURS

LD300828 Warsaw PAP in English 0030 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 29/30: The Polish television tonight broadcast a programme titled "Terrorists" presenting the activity of three men who demonstrated their hatred towards socialism in a peculiar way, by derailing trains and an attempt to blow up a railway embankment.

Wieslaw Radosz (30), Ryszard Wypychowski (24), and his brother Janusz Wypychowski (30) did it "for the good of the working class and on behalf of workers' cause." This cause was to be "served" by sabotages. It took place four years ago, in January, March, and May, 1982. The story will end up at the court.

"I committed sabotages during martial law at the time when, according to "the Voice of America," thousands of "Solidarity" members were arrested," stated Wieslaw Radosz, who derailed passenger trains twice. He committed similar acts of terrorism accompanied by Wypychowski brothers. The three derailed a train carrying 1,200 people to work in Zgierz and Lodz, central Poland. Thanks to the lucky stars the train did not slide down a steep embankment and all the passengers escaped death.

Another tragedy, which was to take place as a result of blowing up a railway embankment, was prevented by railwaymen who noticed gas cylinders planted on the rails just in time to stop the train.

The terrorists justified their actions by the alleged support of Polish public opinion, saying "the worse the better" for people, for "Solidarity."

In this case terrorism was incited by emotions and the "Voice of America" broadcasts. One can see, then, that terrorism -- anti-social activity in favour of political interest perceived in a particular way, struck Poland too.

DOCTOR RECEIVES COMPENSATION FOR WRONGFUL ARREST

LD062027 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship Court has issued an order awarding State Treasury compensation to Warsaw Ambulance Service Doctor Barbara Makowska-Witkowska for her wrongful temporary arrest. She had previously been acquitted by the court of the charge of participating in robbing an ambulance patient.

Since her arrest in October 1983 she spent 13 months in prison. The amount of the compensation for moral injuries and wages lost by Dr Makowska-Witkowska is Z500,000.

The decision is subject to appeal.

SIWAK CHAIRS COMPLAINTS COMMISSION MEETING

AU051248 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Apr 86 p 2

[Andrzej Kalinowski report: "Opposing Wrongdoing Is the Party's Duty"]

[Excerpts] What are farmers complaining about? What interferes with their work and lives? Do the legal rules in force encourage the development of agricultural production and a consolidation of social justice in rural areas? These problems were dealt with by the PZPR Central Committee Suggestions and Complaints Commission at a 23 April meeting chaired by its chairman, Politburo member Albin Siwak.

Boguslaw Ejchorszt, first secretary of the PZPR Committee within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Economy, said that all the complaints received by the ministry are a subject of detailed analysis and serve to improve regulations and the making of operative decisions.

Stanislaw Sliwinski, under secretary of state in this ministry, spoke about the contents of complaints and the methods of dealing with them. From the data presented by him, it emerges that 62 percent of all complaints concern the land economy, including ownership rights, the combination of agricultural plots, and their protection for agricultural purposes. The commission stressed that complaints from rural inhabitants received by the ministry and by party cells reflect the real troubles of f rmers and the rural situation. It was stated that class criteria ought to be applied wheb dealing with them, and one should see to what extent they involve a feeling of social justice. Concern was expressed about such phenomena as the accumulation of land by rich farmers, the selling off of allegedly worn-out agricultural equipment to favored customers, the hiring of poorer farmers to perform work on large farms, excessive and uncontrolled profits earned by renting out machines, and abuses committed during procurement of produce. Farmers are criticizing the system of farmers' pensions, pointing to loopholes in the regulations which permit, for example, the transfer of a piece of land to a successor living in a city or far away from the land in question so that the former holder may receive a pension. In Siedlce Voivodship, for instance, 37,000 farmers are drawing a pension, and they receive a total of Z2.1 billion, more than the entire income earned by agriculture in the region. Contributions to the social security fund amount to only Z700 million. It is easy to address complaints "higher up" but more difficult to try to oppose wrongdoing, favoritism, and injustice within one's own community and guide oneself by the interests of society, said Politburo member Albin Siwak in his summing-up speech. But this is essential, it is the party's duty. The specific nature of the Polish countryside gives rise to complaints and makes agricultural development and mechanization impossible. We are still faced with a class struggle here. One should realize this when taking decisions at every level concerning farmers.

The following spoke: Jozef Brozek, Pawel Dabek, Ignacy Drabik, Teresa Gawecka, Jozef Gryniewicz, Stanislaw Klaczyk, Zbigniew Szadkowski, and Antoni Szybist. The commission adopted a report on the contents of letters and complaints submitted to the Central Committee and local party cells in 1985 and the first quarter of 1986.

POALKO ADDRESSES DKP CONGRESS IN HAMBURG

LD032209 Warsaw PAP in English 1948 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Hamburg, May 3: Addressing the congress of West German communists in Hamburg today, PUWP CC Political Bureau member Stanislaw Palko stated that the German Communist Party's (DKP) struggle for the interests of working people, democracy, social progress, and peace had always encountered respect, recognition, and internationalist solidarity. Referring to the critical evaluations of the current trends in the FRG policy, carried by the report of Herbert Mies and by the discussion, Stanislaw Opalko said that these evaluations were also shared by public opinion in Poland. He stressed that the United States' tension-creating behaviour is frequently backed up by its West German allies, including the Federal Republic's ruling circles. He also drew attention to the phenomena testifying to the reemergence of forces attempting to question the political and territorial realities in Europe. He emphasized that these forces constitute a threat to the vital interest of all nations. Opalko also pointed out the significance of the programme of struggle for a peaceful future of the world, laid out at the 27th Congress of the CPSU and in many speeches of Mikhail Gorbachev. Closing, Stanislaw Opalko said that the PUWP and the Polish state would continue striving for peace consolidation and fending off the threat of nuclear catastrophe. In this name they will cooperate with all forces of common sense and realism, such is the supreme goal of today which links all communists, Opalko stressed voicing words of recognition for the DKP share in the FRG peace movement.

PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU TO VISIT USSR THIS MONTH

AU061909 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, will pay a friendship and working visit to the Soviet Union in the second part of this month, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

CEAUSESCU CONDEMNS 'AGGRESSIVE' U.S. RAID

AU062018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/5/1986 -- On May 6 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Mahmoud Mestiri, secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, member of the Government of the Republic of Tunisia, now on a Romanian visit.

The guest handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message from Habib Bourguiba, president of the Tunisian Republic, and conveyed him a warm salute on his behalf. President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and, in turn, addressed President Habib Bourguiba a warm salute.

During the interview, that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the sides highlighted the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Tunisia, that witness a positive evolution. At the same time the sides considered that favourable premises existed to expand the bilateral relations, to enhance the trade exchanges, to diversify the cooperation ventures in various sectors of joint interest, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity. The sides also approached current aspects of the international political life. They showed everything has to be done to halt the arms race and pass on to disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to solve peacefully, by way of negotiations, the states of tension and conflict, all the interstate litigious issues, to place firmly the international relations on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for the national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of force and of the threat of force.

Reasserting Romania's stance on the situation in the Mediterranean, President Nicolae Ceausescu condemned the aggressive actions perpetrated by the U.S. against Libya and stressed that Romania speaks up against terrorism that is not and cannot be a form of political or national liberation struggle.

During the talks they pointed out the importance of strengthening the collaboration among the developing countries in view of solving the issues of underdevelopment, inclusive of the extremely large foreign debts burdening these countries, for setting in a new world economic order.

GAINUSE REPLACES PATAN AS LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU062005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/5/1986 -- By presidential decree Ion Patan is released from the office of Ministry of Light Industry, on health reasons, and Alexandrina Gainuse is released from the office of deputy prime minister and is appointed minister of light industry.

POLITIKA CITED ON TOKYO SUMMIT, CHERNOBYL

LD070304 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0236 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 7 (TANJUG) -- The Tokyo meeting of the seven, the Belgrade daily POLITIKA writes in a commentary today, has passed under the shadow of dramatic developments such as the epidemic of terrorist violence and the breakdown at the Soviet nuclear plant at Chernobyl. The former led to the adoption of a declaration on terrorism whereby Washington has been "given an opportunity to interpret the support of the Tokyo summit as final isolation of Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya".

The impression nevertheless remains that "that which is not mentioned in the Tokyo declaration might be of greater importance than the generalised, provocative denouncement of the Libyan Jamahiriyah", the commentator of the Belgrade daily notes. And what is left out is not only the approval of Washington's proclivity towards using military power to assault the "fountain-heads of terrorism" but also the mention of economic sanctions on which the Reagan administration has been insisting for such a long time, POLITIKA writes.

Regarding the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear station, the seven rich countries addressed two messages to Moscow which, taken together, give an impression of restraint, the Belgrade daily comments. The impression is, the daily notes, "that, in spite of the deep differences existing even in such fundamental matters as information at this social and civilisation level, there is nevertheless hope for greater understanding and assistance in the handling of technology which is by its nature of a planetary character".

"Is the radioactive cloud from Chernobyl not actually a terrifying and perhaps the last warning that control of nuclear energy presupposes international cooperation of a higher degree", asks the Belgrade daily. "Does not a precondition for such cooperation lie in timely and complete information that rules out ideological and all other artificial, self-defeating obstacles".

It remains to be seen, POLITIKA concludes, whether the messages from Tokyo too carry this motive and whether they are thus understood also in Moscow, to which they are addressed.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS CONCLUDE WITH IRAQ

LD061707 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1452 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 6 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali and Yugoslav Vice-Premier Janez Zemljaric here today ended their talks in signing a document. The talks centered on the possibilities of extending greater facilities to the Yugoslav contractors working on Iraq's many capital projects.

Last year, the value of Yugoslav contractors' work performed in Iraq amounted to an estimated 800 million dollars, while the two countries exchanged near under 660 million dollars worth of commodities.

Hasan 'Ali today was received by Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc, when mutual content was expressed with the accords achieved on future economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq, the countries which will endeavour to maintain an otherwise high level of commodity exchange under the existing conditions.

Mutual readiness was voiced for the further promotion of Yugoslav contractors' work on Iraq's development projects to the benefit of traditionally good and friendly relations between the two nonaligned countries.

Hasan 'Ali, who arrived on visit here yesterday, co-chairs the mixed Yugoslav-Iraqi Economic Cooperation Committee together with Janez Zemljaric. Yesterday, the co-chairmen considered the terms under which Yugoslavia imports Iraqi oil.

Dizdarevic, Trade Minister Meet

LD061823 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1724 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council member and Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali today assessed positively results achieved to date in bilateral cooperation and expressed a wish for its further successful development.

The ministers of the two friendly non-aligned countries also discussed a number of current international questions, particularly non-aligned countries activities after the successful ministerial meeting in New Delhi, as well as the situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean.

Hasan 'Ali today finished his two-day visit to Yugoslavia.

VETERANS OPPOSE SOME KOSOVO POLITICIANS

AU061105 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26-27 Apr 86 p 8

[M.M. Report]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Apr -- The causes, consequences, and perpetrators of the Kosovo counterrevolution, possible solutions and the direction of work are questions which were discussed today by over 1,000 veterans from Kosovo and other proletarian brigades, who are members of the Federation of Veteran's Association of Yugoslavia. In a debate which lasted 4 hours, they agreed that the conclusions reached at their previous session have very often been manipulated and that today they therefore needed to discuss and unanimously approve these conclusions again. They also agreed that their activity cannot be labeled quite so fast. Their duty and responsibility is not only to unmask the work of a handful of great-Serbian nationalists but also to resist all those who are trying to "lump" them into this category. From the rostrum of the Great Hall in the Yugoslav People's Army Hall, which was full to capacity, veterans expressed their opinions of the situation in Kosovo, naming individual culprits. The most often mentioned names were those of Hajredin Hodza, Ilija Vakic, Veli Deva, Fadilj Hodza, Bahri Oruci, and Ismail Bajra. Calls for them to bear political, and in many cases, criminal responsibility were expressed. They also supported the idea that, in the case of Kosovo, the word irredentism be dropped from use because Kosovo has never been Albanian except during the war, and because we have never acknowledged the capitulation.

At this gathering the veterans also fully expressed their own readiness to engage actively in the implementation of the LCY Central Committee platform on Kosovo and it was concluded that a proposal be made to the Assembly of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo to revoke all decisions and acts passed at the conference held in Bujan in 1944 and to abolish the law which gives to the participants of this conference the same rights as those enjoyed by the holders of the 1941 Partisan Memorial Medal.

It is recommended to Branko Mikulic, future president of the Federal Executive Council, to withdraw the candidature of Ilija Vakic, who was the most active in the purge of the Serb and the Montenegrin party activists from the territory of Titova Mitrovica and of more than 300 of the most responsible people from the Trepca mine. He is, the veterans say, the right hand of separatists, and what makes the irony even greater, it was intended that he should become president of the committee for matters concerning veterans and war invalids.

They also want the withdrawal of Svetislav Dolasevic's candidature for president of the Assembly of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, who, according to their assessment, lowered himself to the position of separatists. It is also necessary to oppose Fadilj Hodza's attempts to proclaim himself a legend in Kosovo. He was justifiably proclaimed people's hero in the revolution. Later, however, he failed the test. He is the main advocate of the idea "Kosovo Republic", and is morally responsible for the counter-revolution. It is recommended to the Ljubljana veterans' association that the case of DNEVNIK be discussed and it is expected that they will propose action against journalists Milan Medan and Dejan Kovac. At their meeting today, the veterans also requested an official rehabilitation of Jovo Sotra, Kadri Reufi, Misa Sekulovic and other victims of separatism. A greetings telegram was also sent to the election assembly of the provincial Federation of Veterans' Association, which is being held in Pristina today.

KOLISEVSKI; DECLINES TO SEEK LCY POSITION

AU061608 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26-27 Apr 86 p 7

[N. Batkoski report]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 25 Apr -- At the Macedonian LC Central Committee session held today, Milan Pancevski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, explained why Lazar Kolisevski is not among the proposed candidates for the LCY Central Committee. He said that in the broadest discussion Kolisevski received the unreserved support of the communists, but that he himself asked not to be proposed, thus acting on his own conviction that the constant rejuvenation with a new and able cadre is needed.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT UNMENTIONED IN CROATIAN PLAN

LD062056 BELGRADE TANJUG in English 1856 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Zagreb, May 6 (TANJUG) -- The proposed location for nuclear waste storage from Yugoslavia's first nuclear power plant at Krsko is not to be found planned in the Republic of Croatia, western Yugoslavia.

At its session here today, the Croatian Assembly approved Croatia's draft development plan for the 1986-90 period. This draft does not have the construction of another nuclear power plant, Prevlaka, in Yugoslavia whose location was planned before close to Zagreb, capital of Croatia. The draft does not mention locations for storing nuclear waste of medium-and low radioactivity from the Krsko plant built on the boundary between Yugoslavia's republics of Slovenia and Croatia. This storage was planned in the areas on Mount Papul and Mount Psunj.

People living in the areas held several local and regional gatherings last winter and sent their demand to the Assembly of Croatia to drop Mount Papuk and Mount Psunj as possible locations for nuclear waste storage.